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QUESTIONS

IN

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

E. C. Smith

RUGBY QUESTIONS
IN
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

By Edward Clarence Smith

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ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

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NOTE.--These questions are to be studied with two Atlases,
one Ancient, one Modern.

ASIA.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Ancient boundary between Asia and Europe was the River Tanais, the modern Don, running into Lake Mœotis, the modern Sea of Azov. The modern boundary, further east, is the Ural River (ancient, Daix), and the Ural Mountains (ancient, Alani montes).

Locate the following boundaries, and give the modern names:
Palus Mœotis; Pontus Euxinus; Bosporus Thracius;
Propontis; Hellespontus; Mare Aegæum; Mare In-
ternum; Sinus Arabicus.

The divisions of Asia are Asia Minor and Asia Major, separated by the upper part of the Euphrates.

Locate the following waters, and give modern names: Oceanus
Eous; Magnus Sinus; Sinus Gangeticus; Mare Ery-
thræum; Sinus Persicus; Sinus Arabicus; Mare Cas-
pium; Oxianus Lacus.

Locate and give modern names of following Mountains:
Taurus; Imaus; Emodus; Paropamisus; Caucasus;
Alani.

Describe and give modern names for the following Rivers:
Rha; Daix; Araxes; Tigris; Euphrates; Halys;
Ganges; Indus; Obi; Jaxartes; Oxus.

NOTE.—L. Oxianus was once connected with the Caspian by the River Oxus, now dried up.

ASIA MAJOR, OR ORIENTALIS.

Locate Sarmatia; Colchis, scene of the fable of the Golden Fleece and the Argonautic expedition, the modern Mingrelia; Albania, on the Caspian; Iberia, modern Georgia, central between the Euxine and the Caspian; Armenia. Armenia has numerous mountain ranges. Several rivers are fed by the snows of these mountains. Mention and describe four of them, the Araxes; Tigris; Euphrates; Halys.

Bound Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and Euphrates; Note Edessa, supposed to be the Ur, of the Chaldees; Bound Babylonia. Note the position of the Median wall, 20 parasangs long, 20 feet broad, 100 feet high, built of brick by Semiramis, as a protection against the Medes. Note the aqueduct Naarmalcha, extending from the Euphrates to Selencia, on the Tigris.

Locate the city, Seleucia, founded by Seleucus Nicator, 322 B. C. It equalled Babylon in splendor. Cunaxa, where Cyrus, the younger, was defeated by Artaxerxes, his brother, 401 B. C. Babylon, built on both sides of the Euphrates, surrounded by a wall 50 cubits thick, 200 cubits high, and by a wide ditch. It was at its height of splendor about 700 B. C. It was taken by the Persians 538 B. C., and two centuries later by Alexander. After the foundation of Seleucia it was less important.

Syria in its largest sense embraced Syria, Phœnice, Palæstina. Bound each.

Locate the mountains in Syria: Amanus; Casius; Libanus; Anti-libanus, the Lebanon of the Scriptures.

Three rivers rise in Libanus and Anti-libanus and Hermon.
Describe each : Orontes, Leoutes, Jordanes.

What famous city on the Orontes, 20 miles from its mouth?

Locate : Hieropolis ; Emesa, on the east bank of the Orontes, where Aurelian defeated Zenobia, 273 A.D. ; Baalbec, or Heliopolis ; Damascus, in the valley of the Chrysorrhous ; Palmyra, in an oasis of the Syrian Desert, the city of Zenobia, the Queen, captured by Aurelian in 270, A.D.

Describe : Phœnice, the land of the Palms, a narrow district between Mount Libanus and the sea, 12 miles wide, extending from the River Eleutherus in the north to Mount Carmelos in the south ; traversed from east to west by small rivers that rise in Libanus, and make it fertile.

Locate the towns on the coast : Tripolis ; Berytus, modern Beirut ; Sidon, mentioned as early as 1444 B. C. ; Tyrus, or Tyre, the most celebrated, partly on an island of 40 acres, partly on the main land. It had two harbors. It was besieged by Shalmaneser, B. C., 727 ; Nebuchadnezzar, B. C., 595, Alexander, B. C., 333 ; Antigonus, B. C., 315.

Locate the colonies founded by the Phœnicians in Thasos ; Bœotia ; Cyprus ; Rhodes ; Cyclades ; Bithynia ; Sicily ; Melite ; Sardinia ; Southern Spain ; Cassiterides ; and, in Africa, Utica ; Leptis ; Hippo ; Hadrumentum ; Carthago.

PALAESTINA.

Describe the River Jordan; the Dead Sea, 1312 feet below the Mediterranean; the brook Kedron; Jerusalem: its classical name was Hierosolyma, and, after it was rebuilt by Hadrian, A.D. 130, Aelia Capitolina. It was made the Capital by King David, 1050 B.C. The temple of Solomon was built from 1011 to 1004 B.C. It was destroyed with the city by Nebuchadnezzar, 588 B.C. Titus destroyed Jerusalem A.D. 70.

Locate: Arabia Deserta; Arabia Felix; Arabia Petræa; the River Tigris, with its branches, Zabas, or Zabatus; Caprus; Silla; Ninus, or Nineveh, destroyed about 606 B.C.; Arbela, scene of a battle between Alexander and Darius, 331 B.C.

Locate: Media; Ecbatana, a city of Media; Persis; Pasargada, the earliest Capital of Persis; Persepolis.

Locate the country Susiana; the River Choaspes, a branch of the Tigris; the city Susa; the country Ariana; the Oxus River, flowing into lake Oxianus.

The Divisions: Gedrosia; Drangiana; Arachosia; Parthyæa; Aria; Carmania; Hyrcania; Margiana; Bactriana; Sogdiana.

The rivers: Ochus, flowing into the Caspian; Jaxartes, into Lake Oxianus.

Locate: India; the rivers Indus; Ganges; India intra Gangem; India extra Gangem; Serica; Scythia, intra Imaum montem; Scythia, extra Imaum.

ASIA MINOR.

Troas, in the northwest of Mysia, on the Hellespontus and Aegean.

Note the Promontory Sigeum, the tomb of Achilles; Rhœteum, the tomb of Ajax.

Describe the rivers Scamander and Simois; the city Ilium, or Troy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Hellespont.

Locate: the island Tenedos; Mount Ida.

THE GREEK COLONIES.

Aeolis extended twelve miles inland, from the north to the river Hermus, its southern boundary.

Locate in Aeolis, Cumæ, the most powerful city; Larissa; Neontichos; Temnus; Aegææ; Myrina; Gryneum; Smyrna, at the foot of Mount Sipylus, and the probable birthplace of Homer.

Ionia, south of Aeolis, extending to below Miletus, and forty miles inland. Ionia settled about 1044 B. C.

Locate twelve noted cities of Ionia: Phocæa; Clazomenæ; Chios; Erythræ; Teos; Lebedus; Colophon; Ephesus; Samos; Priene; Nyus; Miletus.

Locate the seven cities of the world that contended for the honor of being Homer's birthplace: Smyrna; Rhodus; Colophon; Salamis; Chios; Argos; Athenæ.

Locate: Doris; also the six cities, Halicarnassus, the birthplace of Herodotus; Cnidus; Cos; Lindus; Ialysus; Camirus; the last three being on the Island Rhodes.

SUMMARY.

THREE GREEK COLONIES.

1. Aeolia, in the north, with the islands Lesbos and Tenedos.
2. Ionia, in the middle, with the islands Chios and Samos.
3. Doris, in the South, with the islands Cos and Rhodes.

Note specially: Lesbos, the birthplace of Sappho and Alcæus, in Aeolia; Smyrna, the birthplace of Homer, in Ionia; Halicarnassus, the birthplace of Herodotus, in Doris.

Note that Miletus and Ephesus were both Ionian cities.

Locate: Smyrna, near the mouth of the Hermus; Ephesus, near the mouth of the Caystrus; Miletus, near the mouth of the Mæander.

ASIA MINOR.

Bound Asia Minor.

Mention: the three States on the Aegean; the three States on the Euxine; the three States on the Mediterranean; the States in the Interior.

Bound Mysia; Lydia; Caria; Bithynia; Paphlagonia; Pontus; Lycia; Pamphylia; Pisidia; Phrygia; Galatia; Cilicia; Cappadocia.

Asia Minor is between what parallels of latitude? Answer: 42° and 36°.

Trace the 40th parallel around the world.

Trace the course of a vessel from Aera Lepte Promontory in the Euxine, to the Island Tenedos.

What cities would it pass on the left and on the right severally, in going through the Bosphorus? Answer: On the left, Chrysopolis and Chalcedon; on the right, Byzantium.

What island in Propontis? Answer: Proconnesus.

What towns or cities in passing through the Hellespont? On the right, Aegos Potamos, Sestos. On the left, Lampascus, Abydos, Dardanus, Actium.

Trace the course of a vessel from Tenedos to Issus, through the Aegean Sea, the Icarian Sea, Carpathian Sea, Sea of Cilicia, Gulf of Issus.

Mention the main islands of the Aegean, near the coast, beginning with the parallel of 40°, and going south. Answer: Lemnos; Mitylene (or Lesbos), off Aeolia; Chios, off Ionia; Samos; Cos; Rhodus.

Locate the islands Creta; Cyprus; Patmos; Icaria; Carpathus; Naxos.

Trace and name the longest mountain range of Asia Minor.

What break or pass in this range in Cilicia, through which Alexander passed? What river flows through it? Answer: Sarus River.

Locate and describe the rivers Granicus; Hermus; Mæander; Eurymedon; Cydnus; Sangarius; Halys; Lycus; Caystrus.

Locate: Mount Mycale; the four mountains called Olympus.
Answer: In Bithynia; Lycia; Cyprus; Thessaly. Two mountains called Ida. Answer: In Troas and Crete.

Locate Mount Climax; Mount Sipylus; Mount Teches; Mount Argæus; the two cities called Philadelphia.
Answer: in Lydia and Cilicia; two cities called Magnesia.

Locate: Troy; Pergamos; Sardis; Smyrna; Ephesus; Miletus; Halicarnassus; Rhodes; Teos; Cnidus; Laodicea; Gordium; Sinope; Cotyora; Perga; Heraclea; Drepanum; Tarsus; Issus; Armene.

Note the three peninsulas extending into the Aegean; Troas; Ionia; Doris.

Locate: Trapezus; Cerasus; Patara; Phaselis; Colossæ; Celænæ; Ancyra; Mazaca; Iconium; Nicopolis; Cyzicus; Chalcedon; Colophon.

Locate the river Thermodon, in the country of the Amazons.

ISLANDS OF ASIA.

In the Indian Ocean: Taprobane, the modern Ceylon; Iabadius, the modern Java. In the Black Sea: Cyaneæ. In the Propontis: Proconnesus (Marmora), celebrated for its marble. Hence the name, Sea of Marmora.

In the Aegean and Mediterranean : Samothrace ; Imbros ; Lemnos ; Tenedos ; Mitylene ; Chios ; Samos ; Icaria ; Patmos ; Cos ; Rhodes ; Cyprus.

Note : in Cyprus the city Salamis ; in Rhodes the city Rhodes.

In this city was the Colossus of Rhodes, 70 cubits high, the work of Chares, erected 280 B. C.

Note in Cos, the city Cos ; in Chios, the city Chios.

Locate Samos, opposite Mount Mycale ; Mitylene, a city of Lesbos, a flourishing city now.

LIBYA.

The name Libya was applied to all of Africa on the Mediterranean coast, from the Nile to the Atlantic.

Locate the divisions : Aegyptus ; Aethiopia ; Marmarica ; Cyrenaica ; Africa ; Numidia ; Mauritania.

Bound Aegypt. It comprises the Delta and valley of the Nile. The Isthmus of Suez was called Arsinoë. The average width of the valley of the Nile was 7 miles. It contained fine arable land. The broadest part was 11 miles, the narrowest 2 miles. Its length from the islands of Philæ to the Mediterranean was 526 miles. Its area 11,000 square miles, about the size of Vermont.

Note Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B. C.

It was between Lake Mareotis and the sea. Alexander

was buried there. Population was 500,000. It had four harbors, one shielded by the island Pharos. On this island was a tower, Pharos, 400 feet high, built 300 B. C. It had a telescopic mirror of metal, by means of which vessels were seen at a distance. The old lighthouse is still there.

Locate Memphis; Thebæ, which Homer calls the hundred-gated, from its temple gates. It had no walls; Lake Mæris; the Pyramid of Cheops, 900 B. C.

Locate the division Marmarica, and note in it the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the oasis of Ammon, which Alexander visited.

Africa, proper, was applied by the Romans, to the country about Carthage, opposite Italy.

Note Syrtis Major and Syrtis Minor; the city Utica, meaning old town; Carthage, meaning new town.

Carthage was founded by the Phœnicians, 814 B. C. It had 700,000 inhabitants. It was the greatest commercial emporium of the world. It was utterly destroyed by Scipio the Younger, in 146 B. C. 100 years afterwards it was rebuilt. Finally it was destroyed by the Arabs under Hassan, in 647 A. D. Even the ruins are now buried.

Locate the city Zama; the city Hippo Regius, the residence of St. Augustine; Mauritania, opposite Spain, the modern Morocco; the Atlas mountains, 11,000 feet high, from which the Atlantic Ocean is named; Gætulia, south of the Atlas mountains.

EUROPE.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name and locate the different divisions of Europe: Greece, Italy; Hispania; Gallia; British Islands (Hibernia, Britannia, Caledonia); Germania; Vindelicia; Rhætia; Noricum; Scandinavia; Nerigonia; Pannonia; Illyricum; Dacia, north of the Danube; Mœsia, south of the Danube; Hyperborean regions; Sarmatia; Thrace; Macedonia; Epirus; Helvetia. Mention the modern names of the above.

Locate, describe, and give modern names of the following rivers: Rha, modern name Volga; Tanais, modern name Don; Borysthenes, modern name Dnieper; Ister, or Danubius; Padus; Rhodamus; Iberus; Tagus; Durus; Tiger; Sequana; Tamesis; Sabrina; Rhenus; Albis; Viadrus; Vistula; Garumna.

Locate following mountains: Pyrenees; Ilipula, modern Sierra Nevada; Marianus, the modern Sierra Morena; Cantabrian; Alpes; Apenninus; Carpates; Hœmus, the modern Balkan; Sevo, the modern Kiolen; Hyperborean, the modern Ural; Aetna; Vesuvius.

Locate and give modern names for the following waters: Caspian Sea; Euxine; Palus Mœotis, Bosphorus; Propontis; Hellespont; Aegean Sea; Ionian Sea; Adriatic Sea; Tuscan Sea; Ligustic Gulf; Straits of Gades or

Hercules ; Cantabrian Sea ; Gallic Strait ; Oceanus Germanicus ; Codavian Sea ; African Sea ; Syrtis Major ; Syrtis Minor ; Cimmerian Bosphorus.

Locate the following gulfs and straits in the Mare Internum (Mediterranean) : Mare Balearicum ; Sinus Gallicus ; Mare Tyrrhenum ; Mare Siculum ; Sinus Tarentinus.

THRACE.

Bound Thracia. What mountain in the north ? River the west boundary ? Mountains on the South ? Name and direction of the largest river ?

Locate the cities : Byzantium ; Sestos ; Aegus Potamos ; Philippopolis ; Adrianopolis ; Heraclea ; Apollonia ; Salmydessus ; Abdera.

MACEDONIA.

What mountains separate Macedonia from Moesia ? What river from Illyricum ? From Epirus ? From Thrace ? Bound Macedonia.

Locate the following towns : Philippi ; Neapolis ; Amphipolis ; Apollonia ; Dyrrachium ; Pella ; Thessalonica, or Therma ; Stagyra ; Pydna ; Potidæa ; Olynthus ; Edessa ; Beræa ; Methone.

Locate the rivers: Drilo; Aous; Haliacmon; Axios; Strymon.

Locate the mountains: Hæmus; Canalovii; Cissus; Cambunii; Mount Athos.

Note the Peninsula Chalcidice. It has three prongs like a fork. The easternmost peninsula is Acta, the middle Sithonia, the westernmost Pallene.

Note the corresponding four gulfs: Strymonic; Singitic; Toronaic; Thermaic.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON GREECE.

Bound Thessaly; Epirus; Hellas; Peloponnesus.

Locate the Ionian islands; Thracian islands; Thessalian islands; Cyclades; Sporades; Eubœa; Ionian Sea; Myrtoan Sea; Sea of Crete; Gulf of Corinth; Saronic Gulf; Gulf of Ambracia; Pelasgic Gulf; Maliac Gulf; Opuntic Gulf; Euripus; Gulf of Argolis; Gulf of Laconia; Gulf of Messenia.

GREECE IN DETAIL.

Bound Epirus. Note the Pindus range of mountains, running north and south, between Epirus and Thessaly. At right angles with these note the Cambunii mountains, between Macedonia and Thessaly, Mount Olympus being in this range.

Describe the rivers: Aous; Acheron, in Mythology a river in Hades; also its branch, Cocytus, the river of wailing. Describe the Achelous, the largest river in Greece.

Locate Dodona, which had oracular oaks, and the oldest oracle of Zeus in Greece.

Bound Thessaly. Espirus and Thessaly were side by side.

Note the following places of Historic interest in Thessaly: Mount Olympus, in the north boundary; the river Peneus, fertilizing the whole country, on which were Larissa, the birthplace of Achilles, and the Vale of Tempe, celebrated in pastoral poetry.

Locate Iolcos, the rendezvous of the Argonautic expedition; the mountains, Ossa; Pelion; Othrys; Thermopylæ, in the extreme south, a narrow pass between mountains Oeta and the Maliae Gulf; Pharsalia, where Cæsar defeated Pompey, 48 B. C.; Cynoscephalæ.

Hellas Proper, has eight States. Name them going from west to east.

Bound Acarnania. In this note Actium, a cape, and the scene of a battle between Anthony and Augustus, which decided the fate of the Roman Empire.

Bound Aetolia. Locate the river Achelous, the largest river in Greece.

Locate Locris, which had two divisions, Locris Opuntii, or east Locris, and Locris Ozolæ, or west Locris.

Locate Doris, a small plain between Parnassus and Oeta.

Bound Phocis, the sacred State of Greece, with Delphi, the oracle of Apollo, in the centre. The Greeks considered Delphi the centre of the world. In Phocis note Mount Parnassus, 7000 feet high, the highest in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Parnassus had two cliffs, between which flowed the Castalian fountain, the holy water of the Delphian Temple, imparting poetic inspiration.

Bound Bœotia. The atmosphere of this State was damp and foggy, and the Athenians called the people stupid. In Bœotia were born Pindar, the lyric poet, and Epaminondas, who conquered at Leuctra and Mantinea.

Locate Thebæ, the capital; Chaeronea, where Philip of Macedon conquered Greece in 338 B. C.; Aulis, on the east coast, where Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter, Iphigenia; Delium, where Socrates fought and saved the life of Xenophon; Leuctra, where Epaminondas gained a victory; Plataeæ, where Pausanias defeated the Persians.

Bound Attica, the word being derived from Acte, a peninsula. Locate the mountains: Cithæron; Pentelicus; Hymettus. Locate Marathon, 22 miles from Athens, where Miltiades defeated the Persians in 490 B. C.; Eleusis, noted for the mysteries of Demeter and Persephone.

Locate and describe Athens with its four hills, three port towns: Munychia; Phaleron; and Piræus; the last, five miles distant from Athens, and connected with it by two walls.

Locate the Peloponnesus, the modern Morea. It was not as large as Massachusetts.

Locate the mountains Erymanthus and Taygetus ; the chief river Alpheus in Arcadia.

Locate the eight States : Achaia ; Elis ; Arcadia ; Corinthus ; Sicynia ; Argolis ; Messenia ; Laconica.

Note Arcadia, in the centre, surrounded by mountains. In this locate Lake Stymphalus, the abode of the Harpies ; Mantinea, connected with the victory and death of Epaminondas in 362 B. C.

Locate Laconia or Lacedæmon. In this locate the river Eurotas, and Sparta, the capital.

Bound Messenia. Locate the river Pamisus, and Mount Ithome ; also the city Messene, built and fortified by Epaminondas in eighty-five days, in 369 B. C.

Locate Elis. Locate the river Alpheus, the largest in Peloponnesus, which flowed partly under ground, and was said to mingle its waters with the fountain Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, at Syracuse, Sicily.

Note the river Peneus, and distinguish it from the river Peneus in Thessaly.

Note well Olympia, a small plain where the Olympic games were celebrated every four years, near the river Alpheus. In it was a sacred grove called Altis, surrounded by a wall. In this grove was the temple of Zeus, which contained the masterpiece of Greek art, a colossal statue of Zeus, in ivory and gold, by Phidias. Intervals of four years were called olympiads. The first olympiad began with the victory of Coraebus in the foot-race, B. C. 776.

Locate Achaia. Locate Corinthus, on the isthmus. Study the city Corinth, with its citadel, Acrocorinthus, 1900 feet high. It had two ports. Lechæum, on the Corinthian Gulf, connected with Corinth by two walls about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and Cenchreæ, on the Saronic Gulf, about eight miles from Corinth.

Locate Sicyonia, a State with less than 100 square miles.

Bound Argolis. Locate in this Lake Lerna, where Hercules killed the Hydra; the town Cleonæ; Nemea, with its Nemean games every two years; Mycenæ, the city of Agamemnon, recently exhumed; Argos, the capital and oldest city.

ISLANDS OF GREECE.

Locate, on the west of Greece, the islands: Leucadia, now Santa Maura; Cephallenia; Zacynthus, now Zante; Corcyra, now Corfu; Ithaca, the birthplace of Ulysses.

Locate the islands, Aegina; Salamis; Eubœa, now Negropont; Creta.

Locate the twelve Cyclades, about Delos. Locate the Sporades. In Eubœa locate the cities Calchis and Eretria. In Creta, locate the cities Cnossus and Gortyna, and Mount Ida, where Zeus was reared.

Among the Cyclades locate Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis; among the Sporades, Lemnos, sacred to Hephæstus or Vulcan.

ITALIA.

Bound Italy. In the time of the Roman Empire the northern boundary was the Alps. Before the time of Augustus the northern boundary was the Rubicon on the east, and the Macra on the west. Area about 93,600 square miles, as large as New York and Pennsylvania together. Locate the Apennine mountains, the back-bone of the country; Soracte; Algidus; Albanus; Mons Sacer; Garganus; Vesuvius.

Locate the Promontories: Garganum; Iapygium; Leucopetra. The lakes Larius; Benacus; Trasimenus, noted for Hannibal's victory; Vadimonis; Regillus; the Pontine marshes; Avernus.

Locate the rivers: Athesis; Padus; Trebia; Ticinus; Addua; Rubicon; Metaurus; Aufidus; Liris; Vulturis; Tiberis; Arnus.

Mention and locate the five parts of northern Italy: Istria; Venetia; Gallia Transpadana; Gallia Cispadana; Liguria.

Mention and locate the six parts of central Italy: Etruria; Umbria; Picenum; Sabinum; Latium; Campania.

Mention and locate the parts of southern Italy, or Magna Græcia: Apulia; Calabria; Lucania; Bruttii.

Mention the State in the heel; in the toe; the States on the Adriatic, beginning with the north; on the Tuscan Sea, beginning with the north.

Mention the States without any coast line; the two divisions of Gallia Cisalpina.

Bound each of the States of Italy: In Istria, note Tergeste, now Trieste; Pola.

In Venetia locate Patavium; Aquileia; Adria, from which the word Adriatic. In Gallia Transpadana, locate Augusta Taurinorum, now Turin; Ticinum; Mediolanum; Cremona; Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil. In Gallia Cispadana, note Parma; Bononia, now Bologna; Ravenna. In Liguria locate Genua, the modern Genoa. In Etruria locate Tarquinii; Veii; Volaterræ; Perusia; Cære. In Picenum locate Ancona. In Sabini locate Cures. In Samnium locate Beneventum; Caudium, near the Caudine Forks, where the Romans went under the yoke. In Latium, locate Roma, or Rome, the capital of Italy.

Study the map and plan of Rome. Locate Tibur; Ostia, the harbor of Rome; Tusculum, a summer resort; Alba Longa; Antium; Arpinum, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius; Aquinum; Fornia, where Cicero was assassinated. Mention the hills of Rome.

In Campania locate Liternum; Cumæ, the residence of the Sibyl; Baia, a watering place; Neapolis, now Naples; Herculaneum; Pompeii; Capua, where Hannibal wintered.

Mention the four States of south Italy, that constituted Magna Græcia.

In Apulia, locate Cannæ, where Hannibal defeated the Romans; Venusia, the birthplace of Horace. In Calabria, locate Brundisium, a great naval station; Tarentum. In Lucania locate Metapontum; Heraclea; Sybaris. In Bruttii, locate Rhegium; Crotona, the residence of Pythagoras and the Athlete Milo.

Locate the islands: Sicilia; Sardinia; Corsica. Sicilia was called Trinacria, which means three-cornered.

Mention and locate the three promontories on the three corners.

Note in Sicily the fountain Arethusa, near Syracuse. Locate Mount Aetna; the Nebrodes mountains. Locate the city Messana; the rocks Seylla and Charybdis; the cities Gela; Agrigentum; Panormus; Drepanum, the scene of the funeral games celebrated by Aeneas.

Study the plan of Syracusæ. Bound Hispania or Spain.

Describe the five rivers: Durius, now Douro; Tagus; Anas, now Guadiana; Bætis, now Guadalquivir; Iberus, now Ebro.

The Romans called the eastern part Hispania Citerior, and the western part Hispania Ulterior.

In the time of Augustus there was a three-fold division: 1. Hispania Tarraconensis; 2. Lusitania; 3. Bætica.

Note specially the cities: Gades; Tarraco; Carthago Nova; Saguntum; Numantia.

Locate the islands Baleares, Major and Minor.

Gallia Transalpina had four divisions: 1. Gallia Narbonensis; 2. Aquitania; 3. Gallia Lugdunensis; 4. Gallia Belgica. Note Massilia, in Gallia Narbonensis.

In Germania describe the rivers Rhenus; Danubius; Vistula.

Locate the tribes, Saxones; Angli; Teutones.

The Crimea, in the Black Sea, was called Taurica Chersonesus.

In Britannia, once called Cassiterides, or tin islands, locate Hadrian's Wall; Londinium, now London.

The northern part was called Caledonia; Ireland was called Hibernia.



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